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*A Bibliography of Danish and Swedish Dictionaries, together
with a Brief Account of Danish Lexicography.**

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As a science develops, the necessity for some methodical record of its literature becomes more and more felt. The annual book-lists published by scientific journals and societies as well as the more extensive bibliographies in all departments of learning, give ample proof of this fact. In the Scandinavian group of languages, THEODORE MÖBIUS has performed an admirable task in cataloguing the works relating to the Icelandic language and literature, while CHR. BRUUN, the Librarian of the Royal Library, at Copenhagen, is at present engaged on a far more extensive treatment of the Danish side.¹ The latter work, however, by reason of its very completeness, including as it will the whole range of Danish investigation, will not supply exactly the need met by MÖBIUS' less pretentious but more accessible list. The subjects of the language and literature, too, have not yet been reached and several years will elapse before the completion of the book. The object of the present paper is to give such information respecting the development and the present state of Danish lexicography as may be of practical use, especially to the foreign student of the Danish language. Keeping the practical always in view, I shall give only a very slight description of the earlier dictionaries, confining myself chiefly to such works as are of general use. Before beginning the account, a few words of explanation respecting the bibliographical lists may not be considered inappropriate. In the classification I have striven after consistency, but in some few cases this was found to be impossible, as with the first class of Danish dictionaries, to which WANDAL'S 'Catalogus' does not properly belong. Tech-

*See pp. xxiii-xxvi, of the *Proceedings*, 1889, for the discussion on this paper.

¹ 'Bibliotheca Danica. Systematisk Fortegnelse over den danske Literatur fra 1482-1830, efter Samlingerne i det Store Kongelige Bibliothek i Kjøbenhavn. Med. Supplementer fra Universitetsbib. i Kjøbenhavn og Karen Brahes Bibl. i Odense. Udg. ved CHR. V. BRUUN. Vol. i. Copenhagen, 1877.

nical dictionaries, of which there are comparatively few in either Danish or Swedish, are, for sake of convenience, classified with the *Fremmedordböger* (Dictionaries of foreign words.) This classification is the more defensible in that the same work occasionally combines the characteristics of both. Of international dictionaries I have given only those in the principal languages, French, German and English, and the two former have been grouped together. In every doubtful case the preference has been given to Danish, so that Danish-Swedish and Swedish-Danish dictionaries will be found in the Danish list, as also Danish-Swedish-German, etc.

In the great majority of cases the titles have been copied at first hand and for this purpose all lexicons in the Royal and the University Libraries in Copenhagen have been consulted. Some of the Swedish dictionaries, of which copies are not found in Denmark, were consulted at the University Library of Lund. But as I was unable to visit either Stockholm or Upsala, it is possible that in the Swedish list some omissions may be discovered. Besides examining the collections above mentioned, I have made careful use of the bibliographies cited, some of which gave very valuable aid. VATER'S list of grammars and lexicons, although necessarily incomplete, is accurate and useful as far as it goes. BOTTEN-HANSEN'S 'La Norvège Littéraire' is of special value to any one to whom the Norwegian libraries are inaccessible. Occasional omissions have been supplied by the bibliographies published in *Germania* and the *Arkiv*. The English, German and French book catalogues have been consulted with special reference to international dictionaries, practically the only class published outside of Scandinavia. The Danish book-list, being intended only for practical use, has no bibliographical value, and in every case I have verified and completed the titles there cited by reference to the Royal or the University Library in Copenhagen.

1. LATIN-DANISH AND DANISH-LATIN DICTIONARIES.

By referring to the bibliography, it will be seen that modern dictionaries of this class are not included. In making this distinction between the old and the new, I have been guided by the following principle. Only such dictionaries are cited as serve to contribute to our knowledge of the Danish language. Under

this head fall the Latin lexicons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which are vast storehouses of obsolete Danish words and forms, whose meaning and use are determined beyond any doubt by the Latin renderings. As these works are consulted by Danish lexicographers and students of the language, they may properly be regarded as Danish rather than Latin dictionaries. Those of more recent times, on the other hand, are Latin, pure and simple, being used only by Danes in acquiring a knowledge of the classics. The latest work cited is PEDER SYV'S 'Prøve,' T. BADEN'S 'Roma-Danica,' which followed it by only a few years, being essentially Latin.

The author of the first Latin-Danish dictionary is KRISTIERN PEDERSEN, famous in Denmark as theologian, historian and linguist. This is not the place for an account of PEDERSEN'S great services to his fatherland. Suffice it to say, that he was one of the leaders of the Danish Reformation, besides devoting himself eagerly to the reading and rewriting of the old Danish legends. Although his name is not affixed to the 'Vocabularium ad vsum dacorum,' there is no reason to deny him the credit of the work. The first edition appeared in Paris at the time that PEDERSEN was living in that city, and all evidence, internal and external, that we possess, points to him as its author. As this claim has never been seriously disputed, we may simply accept it as an established fact.

Of the first edition, which is fully described by CHR. BRUUN (*Aarsberetninger* I. 178-185), only two copies, both incomplete, are preserved, the one in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, the other in the University Library of Lünd. The second and third editions are equally rare but in better condition. They are described in the same volume.

TURSON'S work, the second of this class, is not arranged in alphabetical order, but according to topics, a very popular method of instruction at that time. On the same plan are the compilations of HADRIANUS JUNIUS, STEPHANIUS and HANS RHODE, the latter of which is accompanied with numerous wood-cuts illustrating the topics discussed. WANDAL'S 'Catalogus' is a curious attempt to explain the derivation of certain Danish words from the Hebrew. One of the most interesting and valuable works of this period is PEDER SYV'S "Prøve paa en Dansk og Latinsk Ordbog." Although but a small portion of the dictionary was completed, the preface alone, which is in

a finished state, would insure its author the respect of modern philologists. In it SYV displays an acumen and common sense, especially in his treatment of etymology and orthography, that stamp him as the real founder of Danish language-study. After commenting upon the difficulty in tracing the derivation of many words, he passes to the consideration of foreign words in the Danish language, comparing their changes to the adaptation of plants to the soil in which they are placed. He also notes dialectic divergences.

II. NATIONAL DICTIONARIES.

Modern Danish lexicography owes its origin to MATTHIAS MOTH (1642-1719). MOTH, although for many years of his life actively engaged in affairs of state, found leisure to devote to the study of his own language. After his removal from office, attendant upon the death of his patron Christian V., the ex-chancellor directed his undivided attention to his favorite pursuit, the sixty folio volumes, of which the collection originally consisted, bearing witness to this statesman-scholar's industry. Although unfortunately the work has never received the printer's mark of immortality, its indirect results are perceived in the character of all succeeding Danish dictionaries. Without giving a detailed account of MOTH's life and work for which reference may be made to MOLBECH's elaborate treatise on the subject,² it may be stated that the Ms. of the dictionary is lodged in the Royal Library in Copenhagen. The scope of the work is much more extensive than that of either of the two existing Danish dictionaries, including not only foreign words introduced into the language, but also many dialectic forms. The labors of ROSTGAARD and LANGEBEK also bear an important relation to modern Danish lexicography. LANGEBEK's work consists mainly of a revision and amplification of ROSTGAARD's collection.

For many years these MSS. remained untouched and perhaps forgotten, until in 1775 HJELMSTJERNE laid before *Videnskabsernes Selskab* the necessity for a Danish dictionary. Two years later a detailed plan was proposed and the work was begun by a commission appointed by the Society. A proposition to introduce Latin renderings did not meet with general favor. The

² Historisk Udsigt over de danske Ordbogsarbejder i det 17de og 18de Aarhundrede af GEH. MATTHIAS MOTH, Confer. FR. ROSTGAARD og Etats. J. LANGEBEK ved CHR. MOLBECH. Aftrykt af *Nye Danske Magazin* v. B. 4 H. Copenhagen, 1847. pp. 48, 410.

ground work of the book is LANGEBEK's Ms., the uncompleted letters being taken from ROSTGAARD's list. The references to MOTH are numerous. The first volume, including the letters A -F., appeared in 1793, and the last volume, issued in 1853, leaves the work still uncompleted. The bad results of such irregular and delayed publication are self-evident. The work lacks consistency. While the first volume represents the state of philology and orthography of a hundred years ago, each succeeding one shows some change, unavoidable, to be sure, but separating it from its fellows. Its very extent, too, puts the book out of the reach of the general public.

The first orthographical dictionary, if we except NIELS VON HAUEN's '*Lexicon*,' was published in 1799 by JACOB BADEN, and as this class of dictionaries has since won great popularity in Denmark, a mention of its chief characteristics may not be out of place. While the main object of the '*Orthographiske Ordbog*' is to denote the proper spelling and combination of words, it is not, like the '*Retskrivnings Ordbog*' of later days, confined entirely to this, but admits of short definitions and illustrations. It is, in fact, a condensed national dictionary, corresponding to the abridged editions of WEBSTER and WORCESTER. The value of such a work at the beginning of this century was inestimable. Only the first volume of the great '*Ordbog*' had appeared, the Ms. collections referred to before were, of course, practically inaccessible, and the only other lists of Danish words, besides VON HAUEN's work were contained in the early Danish-Latin dictionaries, representing an orthography quite at variance with the one then in use, and the various international dictionaries, truly a sorry enough choice. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is surprising that BADEN's dictionary did not meet with a greater demand and it was not until fourteen years later that this first attempt was succeeded by MOLBECH's '*Haandordbog*,' in which the principles of orthography held by this author were for the first time plainly set forth. The nature of these principles will be briefly discussed in their proper place, here it is sufficient to say that the '*Haandordbog*' quickly usurped the place held by its predecessor, of which it may almost be regarded as a second edition, and, reversing the usual order, it gave rise to the larger work, on which MOLBECH's reputation as a lexicographer is mainly based. The scope of this latter dictionary is fully explained in the preface to the first edition.

The book, however, was later greatly extended, the vocabulary being increased, and the definitions and illustrations enlarged and improved. It is evident from several references occurring in the preface, and from the character of many of the definitions, that in not a few respects MOLBECH took our own Dr. JOHNSON as his guide. In the subject of etymology MOLBECH is especially weak. It was at first determined to disregard this side of the work altogether, but after the printing had actually begun, some references to Teutonic derivatives were introduced, without, however, any serious attempt to trace the development of Danish words. MOLBECH was not a philologist and his dictionary may therefore, like Dr. JOHNSON'S, be regarded as a literary rather than a scientific production. The quotations from the standard Danish authors are numerous and well-chosen, and the definitions are, for the most part, accurate and well-expressed. As has been so frequently the case in Denmark, the appearance of MOLBECH'S 'Ordbog' was the signal for a contest of words, one of the bitterest that have ever taken place. In a series of pamphlets published in 1833-35,³ TORTEL BADEN, a relative of the author of the 'Orthographiske Ordbog,' and F. P. J. DAHL, attempted to show, not only the many deficiencies occurring in the subject of their attack, but the actual inability of the author to write a Danish dictionary at all. By reason of their extreme violence, these criticisms could never have won the serious attention of any but the most biased partisans, and they are now of value merely as literary curiosities. MÜLERTZ'S supplementary list⁴ is an attempt in quite a different spirit to point out some of the actual deficiencies in MOLBECH'S dictionary.

Returning to the orthographical dictionaries and omitting a detailed account of the different specimens cited in the bibliography, (see p. 295) it may be noted in passing that each publication marks as a rule some change in the system of orthography. It may not, therefore, be inappropriate to consider the subject of

³ BADEN, TORK.—"Supplement til Hr. Justitsraad Molbech's Danske Ordbog." Copenhagen, 1833. pp. 19.

BADEN, TORK.—"Andet Supplement, etc." Copenhagen, 1833, pp. 15.

DAHL, F. J. P.—"Supplement, etc. Anden Række" No. 1. Copenhagen, 1834. pp. 134.

BADEN, T. F.—"Bidrag til en dansk Ordbog." Copenhagen, 1834. vi, pp. 3.

DAHL, F. P. J.—"Supplement til Hr. Jus. Molbechs Dansk Ordbog." Copenhagen, 1835, iv, pp. 24.

⁴ MÜLERTZ, A. F.—"Samling af danske Ord som kunne tilføies Prof. Molbechs danske Ordbog." 16 pp. Copenhagen, 1843.

Retskrivning in this connection. As it is my hope to present a detailed account of Danish orthography at some future meeting of the Association, the barest reference to some of the main points must suffice for the present. The subject of Danish orthography was discussed as early as the seventeenth century by PEDER SYV, ERIK PONTOPPIDON, the author of the first Danish grammar, and many others, but its modern consideration dates properly from the famous struggle between RASK and MOLBECH, the victory in which after events have awarded to the latter. RASK, although the greatest philologist that Denmark has ever produced, made the mistake of attempting to found a system of spelling upon the old forms and analogies of the language. Filled with a reverence for the ancient glories of the Northern tongues, he failed to realize the more pressing demands of the present. RASK would not or could not acknowledge that the main tendency of orthography is not æsthetic and scientific, but practical and economical. MOLBECH, on the other hand, perceived the folly of attempting to conform the modern spelling to etymology and past precedents. In the preface to his 'Haandlexikon' he says:

"The three fundamental principles of orthography are: i. Write as we speak. ii. Always follow the etymology. iii. Follow the recognized manner of writing. 'The first two are impossible. The sanctity of usage is the only basis on which correspondences in the written language can rest.'"

This last principle, by which MOLBECH is in every case governed, is the only one that admits of an approach to consistency. The parts played by the lexicographer and his public remind one of the old story of the darkey that was commanded by a guardian of the peace to make way for the representatives of the people. "De representatives of de people!" cried the newly-made citizen. "Why, I'se de people!" The lexicographer is a self-appointed legislator in the realm of words and unless he represent in his rules the wishes of the people, the common users of words, his authority will inevitably be disregarded. The dictionary should not lay down rules evolved from the author's inner consciousness of what is right and proper, but the rules must be adapted to the common usage. Dictionaries are not guides in orthography except in so far as they follow and represent the general opinion.

Orthography is at present in a very unsatisfactory state in Denmark. For a hundred years the subject has been eagerly discussed and it still remains unsettled. In 1871 a commission, consisting of STEENSTRUP, PLOUG, LYNGBY, GRUNDTVIG and others, was appointed by the Minister of Culture to prepare a new system of orthography, and in the following year a dictionary exemplifying the new rules appeared, written by Sv. GRUNDTVIG. Although the new departure met with many opponents, the dictionary continued to be the standard authority throughout Denmark, until in the spring of 1888 a new circular was published, showing several changes. This announcement was quickly followed by a number of pamphlets, *pro* and *con*, the most important in the opposition being "Den Literaire Ret-skrivning," in which are set forth the views of the so-called literary party, headed by the poet ERNST VON DER RECKE, whose pamphlet on the abolition of initial capitals (see MOD. LANG. NOTES, iv, p. 81) attracted some attention last year. This question of initial capitals, of the Gothic script, the retention of *j* after *k* and *g* before *æ*, *ø* and *e*, and the spelling *ej*, *øj*, etc., form the chief subjects of discussion. The party of the ministry are accused of favoring changes that have their origin in the minds of philologists, and the claim is made that the poets and writers shall in every case be the judges of what forms shall be accepted. The second circular of the Ministry, issued summer before last (1890) suggests only very unimportant changes. In the meanwhile, the supporters of the literary party refuse to make use of the standard system. Some compromise is absolutely necessary, but at present there are no signs of weakening on either side.

In addition to the collections already referred to, the following Danish dictionaries in *Ms.* may be mentioned: MOTH'S 'Udkast til en Dansk Glosebog, paa Dansk og Latin, og Latin og Dansk. Begynt i Jesu Nafn at samles paa den 16. Mart. 1680, og nu anden gang renskreven og forøget fra den 4 Jan. 1700 til d. 15 Dec. 1708.' This work forms really a part of MOTH'S 'Ordbog.' HANS NYSTED'S 'Athena Cimbrica vel Cimbria Græca nonnusquam ab Hebero (Gen-io-zi) adminiculata. Det Græske og Cimbriske Søstersprog Sammestads of Heber understyttet og hjulpet. Qvam omnibus patrū nostriam atoribus favendam potiendam perficiendam exhibet atq commendat Johannes Olaides Neopolitanus.' *Ny Kong. Saml.* No. 482 fol. and 'Collectanea etymologica de lingua danica.' *Ny Kong.*

Saml. No. 484 fol. The first of NYSTED's works is an attempt to show the common origin of Greek and Danish words in the Hebrew, a similar attempt to that of WANDAL. *Ny Kong. Saml.* No. 203 consists of three packages containing slips collected by N. M. PETERSON and labelled *Samlung af danske Ord og Talemaader*, (collection of Danish words and expressions). The first consists of about four hundred slips, each one, as a rule, containing one form with explanation and references. Norwegian and dialectic words are included, many of the quotations dating back to the sixteenth century. On examining the second package, which is slightly smaller than the first, I was surprised to find several forms that could not appear in any Danish dialect, and on closer examination I discovered that the slips contained a collection of Swedish dialectic forms, probably made by PETERSON in connection with his history of the Swedish language. As the library authorities were unaware of this difference, it is probable that only the first of the packages had been examined, the natural inference being that all the slips referred to the same subject. The third package is similar to the first, except that the words are arranged in alphabetical order.

III. FOREIGN AND TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES.

At first sight the great number of dictionaries of foreign words, or *Fremmedordböcker* in the Danish language, eighteen in all, seems surprising. Although this class of reference books exists in Germany, whence indeed the idea was introduced into Denmark, in our own country no separate lists and explanations of foreign words are found to be necessary. That this deficiency among us is not due to the character of our vocabulary must be patent to the least observant. The true explanation may be found in a paragraph occurring in the preface to the first edition of MOLBECH'S 'Ordbog,' a translation of which may take the place of a more extensive discussion of the point:

"Foreign words that by common use in cultivated conversation and by assuming Danish endings have acquired the necessary citizenship and have become as intelligible as Danish words [are included]. On the other hand, all words, old or new, badly formed, superfluous, especially those taken from the French or German, which neither are nor can be incorporated in our common vocabulary, are omitted."

That is, the necessity for foreign dictionaries is due entirely to the intentional incompleteness of the only Danish dictionary proper. However we may regard this plan, the present usefulness of this class of books cannot be denied. This usefulness is farther increased by another circumstance. The only two editions of the dictionary that have appeared have long been out of print and, in consequence, the majority of Danish writers and speakers are forced to content themselves for daily use with the small orthographical dictionaries previously discussed. As these works confine themselves almost entirely to giving the proper forms and spelling of native words, admitting of only such foreign derivatives as have conformed to the Danish orthography, without some outside aid, the meanings of these strange words would be veiled to all unacquainted with the languages from which they are derived.

As the number of foreign words occurring in all stages of the Danish language is very great and continually on the increase, a brief account of the development of this class of dictionaries may be of some interest as well as of practical value. The first work of this kind was published in 1806 by JACOB BADEN, author of the 'Orthographiske Ordbog,' and was directed chiefly to the explanation of words taken from the Greek, Latin and French languages, with many references to mythological characters. This book, which is very creditable, was followed shortly after by PRIMON'S 'Lexicon,' a far less pretentious but equally popular work. The other early *Fremmedordböger* are of slight importance until we reach LUDVIG MEYER'S 'Lexicon,' published in 1837, at present the leading dictionary of this class in Denmark. Both in extent and in manner of treatment this book is preëminent, and in its latest edition, the sixth, published in 1884, it has reached over a thousand large octavo pages. This lexicon, whose title was afterwards changed to that of 'Fremmedordbog,' is not to be confounded with M. MEYER'S similar work, which is inferior to it in extent and exactness. For ordinary use F. P. J. DAHL'S 'Fremmedordbog,' a condensation of the sixth edition of L. MEYER'S work, may be profitably consulted. In examining and using L. MEYER'S 'Ordbog' I have noted but few omissions, and these are chiefly among the Americanisms, some of which may have been introduced into Danish since the publication of the last edition. J. H. HOSR'S 'Fremmedordbog' may be mentioned in connection with the

violent attack made by its author upon L. MEYER, the main cause of which seems to have been the German birth of the latter. The challenge was promptly accepted and an *Entgegnung* of characteristic bitterness ensued. The verdict of later critics has been emphatically in favor of MEYER.

KNUDSEN's 'Unorsk og Norsk' may properly be considered here and with it the question of the foreign element in Danish. About thirty years ago H. P. SELMER began a vigorous attack upon what he regarded as the pernicious use of foreign words by his compatriots, and in a treatise⁵ on KNUDSEN's book, which is far more extensive than the other, has the same object in view, but with special reference to Norwegian. That a preponderance of foreign words in a language is an evil, cannot be denied and many of the suggestions made by KNUDSEN and SELMER are of undoubted value. Like most reformers, however, they go too far, and while endeavoring to purify their native tongue they have proposed changes that would, if adopted, carry the Danish language back hundreds of years. While we may deplore the useless introduction of foreign words into any language, we should be able to distinguish between the affectation of the dilettante, airing his French or Italian, and the efforts of the serious student to select such words as will express his meaning in the clearest manner. The advantages to be derived from an approximately universal scientific nomenclature, for example, are enormous. In many cases, indeed, the Danes might profitably go still farther in this direction, substituting for the Danish grammatical and phonetic terms, to borrow an example from our own department, derivatives from the Latin; as *vocal* for *selvlyd*, *consonant* for *Medlyd*, etc. Not only would this change be of assistance to the foreigner studying Danish, but also to the Dane studying foreign languages, doing away as it would with the necessity of learning two classifications.

A few examples from SELMER's list may serve as the strongest proof of the author's mistaken zeal. For a general account of his views reference may be made to the preface of his work already cited. For *Afrika* and the names of the other continents, the Old Norse terms *Syder-*, *Norder-*, *Öster-*, and *Vester-Verden*, are suggested. The effect of this thoroughly foolish change would be to confine Danish students to Danish atlases or

⁵ SELMER, H. P. 'Om de i det danske sprog forek. fremmede ord, samt tyskagtigheder, andre ufuldkommenheder og sprog-og retskrivningsfejl.' Copenhagen, 1860.

to force them to learn two classifications. For the Spanish word *autodafé*, *tróshandlung*, *tróshøjtid* or *trósfest* is recommended. The names of animals, the great majority of which are of foreign origin, suffer the most at SELMER's hands. *Giraffe* must give way to *Langhåls* (long-neck), *Kamél* to *Pukkeldyr* or *trampeldyr* (the latter occurring in Old Danish). *Kangeru* to *Baghopper*, which, SELMER remarks "would be a very good and proper designation." Many of SELMER's changes are but little less absurd than the parodied example of a similar German attempt to ostracize French words, in which for the objectionable word *allée* the following is proposed: *Baumschattenlustwandlungsgang*, and indeed our author takes serious exception to this very French word in Danish.

Of the purely technical dictionaries, FUNCH's work is of special value. While the international dictionaries attempt to give the commonest expressions connected with the sea, completeness in this direction is quite impossible. For foreign students, HARBOE's 'Lexicon' or FISKER's 'Danish-French Dictionary,' both admirable compilations, may take the place of the Danish work.

IV. INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARIES.

The establishment of the Academy for Nobles at Sorö in 1623 marks a turning point in the study of the Romance languages in Denmark. At that time French was the court language, while a knowledge of Italian was regarded as a valuable acquisition in the aristocratic circles. It is not strange, therefore, that these two languages assumed from the first an important place in the curriculum of the new academy. The first professor of modern languages was DANIEL MATRAS, author of the first Danish international dictionary of which we have any knowledge, published in 1628, in Copenhagen. This work was followed thirteen years later by a polyglot dictionary by the same author, in which words from French, German and Italian, are compared with the Danish. These are the only international dictionaries that appeared in the seventeenth century. The following century, however, produced a number of French-Danish dictionaries, one of which, CHAMEREAU's 'Lexicon,' is a work of some pretensions, its two parts containing over sixteen hundred pages. VON APHELEN's 'Grand Dictionnaire Royal' is still more extensive. For the other French-Danish dictionaries of this

period, reference may be made to the bibliography. Of the more recent works the vast majority are utterly valueless, being incomplete, incorrect and badly arranged. The polyglot dictionaries are without exception useless, except for the simplest purposes.

A few words of comment, however, upon two recent works, which can be recommended for general use, may not be considered superfluous. The first of these, SUNDBY'S '*Dansk-Fransk Ordbog*,' is a most admirable work. While the author, who is Professor of the Romance Languages at the University of Copenhagen, has been guided by thoroughly scientific principles, he has not lost sight of the real object of an international dictionary, which is to render practical aid to the foreign student. No etymologies are therefore given. The book is especially rich in technical and scientific terms and in compound words. SICK'S '*French-Danish Dictionary*' is a fitting companion to SUNDBY'S work, both as to extent and arrangement. These two lexicons will frequently be found useful supplements to the English-Danish and Danish-English dictionaries, especially as regards botanical and scientific terms.

The first German-Danish dictionary was published in 1764 by H. VON APHELEN and it was followed shortly after by a similar work by NIELS PRAHL, a poet and dramatist. REISLER'S '*Lexicon*' is the third of these early attempt at German-Danish lexicography. Passing over the numerous Danish-German dictionaries of the latter half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, whose practical value is now very slight, I would dwell for a moment upon two works of this class that may be justly considered the best, J. KAPER'S published in Copenhagen, and HELM'S, published in Germany. For several years these books have been largely used by German and Danish students. Heretofore, HELM'S dictionary has had the advantage in size, but in the fourth edition of the Danish-German part, published summer before last, (1890) KAPER'S book is perhaps the more complete and accurate, especially with regard to Norwegian, in which point all compilations made by foreigners are weak. In some respects, too, the arrangement and system of signs adopted by KAPER are superior to those of the German author. Either work, however, may be recommended for use.

For obvious reasons, English-Danish dictionaries were a much later development than the French. But as communication,

literary and commercial, grew more common, the comparative study of the two languages became necessary, and in answer to this need an English and Danish dictionary was published in 1754 in London by ANDREAS BERTHELSON. The first dictionary of this class, however, that has any special significance for us is BAY'S 'Vocabulary.' Although the book has long since been superseded, it gained in its time great popularity. The English idioms are in many cases unfortunate and, in consequence of this and other faults, the book was very severely and in many respects unjustly criticised by REPP. In the preface to FERRALL and REPP'S 'Dictionary,' BAY is accused not only of ignorance and carelessness, but of actual dishonesty, in claiming for his work an originality to which it is not entitled. While the book is undoubtedly open to criticism, REPP goes altogether too far in his denunciations. It may be noted that in the third edition many mistakes occurring in the English of the preceding editions are corrected, otherwise no changes are noticeable. The second edition of the 'Dansk og Engelsk Haand Lexikon' is a mere reprint of the first. The successors to BAY were FERRALL and REPP, whose 'Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog' was for many years the standard in Denmark. In the fourth edition, published in 1873, under the editorship of A. LARSEN, the title was changed to 'Dansk-Norsk-Engelsk Ordbog.' In the earlier versions no special attention was paid to Norwegian forms, an omission that was of far less importance then than in this present age of literary activity in Norway. In 1881, LARSEN published his own dictionary, founded upon the preceding work. In its second edition, in reality a new book, both in arrangement and extent, LARSEN'S work may be regarded as the fullest and most reliable Danish-English dictionary in existence. Ever since its appearance in 1853, ROSING'S 'English-Danish Dictionary' has been largely used in Denmark and elsewhere. While it is arranged on the same general plan as LARSEN'S dictionary, it is not so complete and the additions made to the successive editions are not so numerous as one might desire. I have, however, after using it a year and a half found it to be accurate both as regards Danish and English, although some of the English forms are susceptible of improvement. In the preface to HORNBECK'S 'Haandordbog,' ROSING'S dictionary is very severely handled, especially with regard to the author's treatment of English idioms, but as the majority of the omissions noted exist

only in the critic's imagination, the review does not deserve any serious consideration. The more so that the newer book is itself hopelessly inadequate. BRYNILDSEN'S 'English-Norwegian Dictionary,' a much more comprehensive work than ROSING'S, is of special value for students of Norwegian-Danish.

One deficiency is observable in all Danish-English and Danish-German dictionaries, and to the student of Danish literature this is often a cause of great inconvenience. As a rule, very little notice is taken of obsolete words and forms occurring in the modern classic authors. I have been especially struck with this in the reading of ÖHLENSCHLÄGER, whose tragedies abound in words of this kind. While an international dictionary cannot properly pay heed to all obsolete words, it should certainly include all such as might occur in a student's ordinary reading. There is room, too, for more foreign words, since the *Fremmedordböcker* can be used only by one perfectly familiar with Danish. An account of English-Danish dictionaries would be incomplete without some mention of the 'Tauchnitz Dictionary,' a book that is very widely used in this country. This work is one of the worst specimens of carelessness, ignorance and incompleteness ever produced. The omissions of Danish and English words are too numerous to mention here, the renderings of Danish words and the explanations of both Danish and English idioms are often so bad as to verge on the ridiculous, and the plural endings of nouns, perhaps the most troublesome point in Danish writing, are entirely ignored. It is extraordinary that so poor a production should find any favor among students. This same criticism applies, to a greater or less extent, to the numerous "Tolks" and pocket-dictionaries published in Germany and Scandinavia. The most outrageous of these attempts is CHRITIEN'S 'English-Danish Dictionary for Emigrants to America,' which hardly deserves notice, so utterly bad is it. In one column I noted nineteen mistakes in English spellings and idioms.

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